

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5015

五百九十五

日三金九午子丙戌光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1876.

三年禮

八月一十英

港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

## Arrivals.

November 7, ANDREW, British str., 1,646t.  
H. Jones, Shanghai 1st November, and  
Hongkong 5th, General.—BUTTERFIELD  
& SWINE.

November 7, JYLAND, Danish bark, 267,  
Lau Toulung 4th November, General.  
E. SCHAFFNER & Co.

November 7, GOVERNOR, German bark, 517, K.  
Didrichsen, Oslo 29th October, Vermec-  
cilli.—W.M. PUGH & Co.

November 7, DEUTSCHLAND, German bark,  
292, J. Thomann, Newchwang 27th Oct.,  
E. ARNOLD, KRAMER & Co.

November 7, LUNA, Spanish steamer, 323,  
Zuberoen, Manila 4th Nov., Sugar  
and Rum.—A. MACK HEATON.

November 7, BRISTOL, British str., 1,700,  
R. Balou, Sydney 9th October, More-  
ton Bay 12th, and Singapore 1st Nov.,  
Gordon—GIBB, LYON & CO.

November 7, HANSEATIC, German bark,  
290, J. Thomann, Newchwang 27th Oct.,  
T. C. SPEARS, Newchwang 30th Oct.,  
Heaton—MELCHIOR & Co.

## Clearances.

At THE HAMMERS MARKET'S OFFICE,  
NOVEMBER 7TH.

Anton, British steamer, for Singapore and  
London.

Louis Marie, French bark, for Liverpool.

Emmralda, British steamer, for Manila.

Conquer, British steamer, for Hoichow.

## Departures.

November 7, NORMA, Brit. str., for Swatow.

November 7, SUCCESS, Siamese bark, for  
Bangkok.

November 7, EMMRALDA, British str., for  
Manila.

November 7, SUNDA, British steamer, for Yo-  
kohama.

## Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per Antwerp, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Wherry, Mr.  
and Mrs. Banker, and 2 children, Mrs. Dick-  
mann and 2 children, and Mr. A. J. Nursey.  
Per June from Chefoo.—

1 Chinese.

Per Brunei, str., from Sydney, &c.—

Sir John Smale, Lady Smale and maid, Mrs.  
Hooper, and children, and Misses, Messrs.  
Hooper, and 200 Chinese.

Per Bombay, str., from Yokohama.—

For Hongkong, Sub-Lieut. Richard, R.N.,  
Hon. G. J. Austin, Dr. and Mrs. Wherry, Mr.  
and Mrs. G. P. Richard and children, 3 dressed  
seas and 15 Chinese. For Singa-  
pore, Mr. and Mrs. Crane and 3 children, Mr.  
W. Vitchell, for Penang, Mr. K. E. For  
Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, L. Battie,  
R. Wilkinson, R. Atwood, Asano N. Kun-  
mori, K. Kubota, and Liang House, R.N.

## DEPARTED.

Per Manila, str., for Manila.—

1 Cabin and 133 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Conquer, str., for Macao.—

10 Others.

## Reports.

The British bark *Jaffna* reports left Keelung on 11th November, and had N.E. winds  
throughout.

The Spanish steamship *Leyte* reports left  
Manila on 11th November, and had strong N.E.  
winds and light seas.

The German bark *Madagascar* reports left  
Newchwang on 30th October. The first part  
light Northwesterly winds, then break N.E. mon-  
soon to arrival.

The German bark *Deutschland* reports left  
Newchwang on 27th November, and had fine  
weather and light winds from White Dog,  
then N.E. trade winds to port.

The German bark *Juno* reports left Chefoo  
on 23rd October, and had fine weather and  
moderate winds till 25th Oct., and then from  
port to port N.E. monsoon.

The British steamship *Princess* reports left  
Shanghai on 1st November, and had fine  
weather and light winds from White Dog,  
then N.E. trade winds to port.

The German bark *Justus* reports left Chefoo  
on 23rd October, and had fine weather and  
moderate winds till 25th Oct., and then from  
port to port N.E. monsoon.

The British steamship *Princess* reports left  
Shanghai on 1st November, and had fine  
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The British

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
By Appointment to His Excellency the  
GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
PERFUMERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
(DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMAN),  
And  
AERATED WATER MAKERS.  
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAINTED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1876.

Likes the Red Indians' in America, the Kafirs in South Africa, and the Maoris in New Zealand, the aborigines of Formosa seem resolved to prove a thorn in the side of the Government. Unlike their brethren in the countries before mentioned, however, they have never yet learned to respect the superior might of the invaders of their soil. On the contrary, they hold the Chinese in the most profound contempt, and never exhibit the least hesitation in attacking Imperialist troops. With rare exceptions, victory remains on their side, for they are always ready to allow themselves to be trapped, or to show a fight when in inferior numbers.

The result is that they continue unsubdued, and every now and then—rejoined by the Chinese of their presence by an unexpected sortie, which is almost invariably successful. One of these periodical attacks had recently taken place on the south-east coast of the island. An Imperialist post was suddenly assaulted by a band of these irrepressible savages, a number of Chinese killed, and the position captured. Such encounters as these are most disastrous for the prestige of the Chinese Government in the island. There is no doubt the post will easily be regained, for in all probability when the gunboats and troops sent from Foochow arrive there they will find it deserted, and the aborigines safe in their mountain fastnesses. Of course nothing further will be done, a little show of force will have been made, but the net result will remain the same—a number of Chinese troops having been killed and their camp looted, the assailants effecting a good and secure retreat. This process will no doubt be repeated again and again for the Chinese are not only too apathetic to attempt to give the enemy a lesson; but the troops are so badly led that they frequently justify the contempt of their adversaries by showing the white feather. If the eastern half of Formosa is ever really conquered by the Chinese, it will be by a gradual extension of their settlements over the country now given up to the aborigines. By force of arms they seem utterly unable to cope with the cunning and daring savages, who constantly surprise and massacre them.

But by the construction of roads, increases of plantations, villages, and towns, and the development of the mineral and other natural resources of the island, the aborigines will be either subdued, or must submit to incorporation with the peaceful Chinese population. It is stated by our Foochow contemporaries that the Government of Fukien has decided to attempt some public improvements, in the direction of the opening up of the mineral and other resources of Formosa. An official formerly employed at the Mamai Arsenal has been appointed Commissioner of Public Works in the island, and is shortly to proceed to Taiwan-fu to superintend the commencement of operations.

What these operations will be may be gathered from the fact that the petroleum wells in the vicinity of Taiwan-fu are mentioned as about to be worked. It is satisfactory to note any sign of progress in Formosa, for that valuable and important island has long been sadly neglected by the Chinese Government. It is improbable that it will make up its mind to reduce the aborigines to subjection, but it has evidently made the discovery that the island contains resources which will prove well worth developing. And so long as it contributes to the Imperial treasury, the occasional slaughter of a body of troops will be accounted as matter of little moment, at Peking.

ANOTHER proof of the accommodating nature of Peking when official interests are concerned is furnished by a statement made in the last issue of the *Foochow Herald*. It appears that the native Authorities at Foochow are so much pleased with the Pugoda-anglo-telgraph, which it will be remembered, they purchased a short time back, that they have resolved to re-construct it on a greatly improved scale. The new line will run further inland, without interfering with either the rice crops, or Fungshui. The reason is not of course, far to seek. The literati and mandarins, who gave such troublesome opposition to the line when in foreign possession, now regard it with different feelings. The native Authorities know how to deal with those who venture to molest an interest belonging to Government. They professed to be powerless to protect the Foochow Anglo-telgraph when the villagers pelted the material and interfered with the constructors, but it would furl ill with the same folks if caught damaging the Pugoda line. The real fact is—and fresh evidence of it crops up every now and again—that though the Chinese Government is strongly opposed to all change and to every foreign innovation, it is still more strongly opposed to foreigners acquiring possession of any public work in the Empire. This repugnance to foreign-worked enterprises has been forcibly shown in the project devised by the Chinese to purchase the Shanghai and Woosung railway. However difficult it may be in the future to get the Chinese to adopt modern inventions, it will be tenfold more so to induce the Authorities at Peking to allow railways to be constructed, mines to be worked, or other schemes undertaken by the aid of foreign money. If anything is to be done in this direction, from which a profit can be drawn,

they will wish to do it themselves. As they are averse to all progress, and have not the funds to prosecute many great enterprises of the sort, they will act the part of the dog in the manger. For this reason, among others, it is to be feared that the advance of China will be both slow and unsatisfactory. Every movement taken by her is prompted by fear or necessity; there is no new-born zeal for progress in the minds of the officials, and those who fondly imagine otherwise are grievously mistaken.

Sir John and Lady Smale returned from Australia by the steamer *Brisbane* yesterday.

We are requested to state that the Regatta for this year will be held on the 22nd and 23rd of December. Participants will be advertised shortly.

J. Smith, a seaman on board the British ship *Sabrewy*, was summoned by J. Beaman, the boatswain, at the Marine Court yesterday, to answer a charge of assault. The defendant, who said he had been provoked, was sent to 14 days' hard labour.

J. Beaman, T. Marshall and O. O'Brien, seamen on the British ship *Bremen*, were again charged at the Marine Court with persistent refusal of duty. Beaman, who still refused to return, was sentenced to twelve weeks' hard labour, and the others were ordered to forfeit two days' pay.

The regularity with which the bamboo spring is well known. A short time ago a plant in the New Garden was measured daily for nearly two months by Mr. Ford. On the 31st August he found it to be 7 ft. 6 in., and on October 1st it was 10 ft. 6 in. At 23 ft., six inches clear growth of 2 ft. 6 in., between these dates. The greatest addition made to its height in one day (twenty-four hours) was 5 in., and the smallest 3 in., the average being about 5 in. per diem.

## MEETING OF JUSTICES.

The Annual Meeting of Justices to consider applications for licences for the sale of liquor was held at the Magistrate's, yesterday, at 11 a.m. Justices present—the Revd. G. May (as the chief), Captain-Superintendent Deane, and Mr. N. J. Edwards.

There were eighteen applications.

The first was that of Mr. Virgil Favre, who applied for the renewal of his licence for the Hotel de l'Univers. The applicant had held a licence since 1873. The application was granted.

John Juster applied for the renewal of the license of the Liverpool Arms, which he had held for eight years. Granted.

Joseph Gomes applied for the renewal of the license for the Welcome Tavern. He has held the licence for eight years. Granted.

Nicolas M. de Souza applied for the renewal of the license of the Land We Live In. He had held the licence for the same house for nine years. Granted.

John Gomes had applied for the renewal of the licence of the National Tavern. He had held the licence for ten years. Granted.

Andrew Wohlers applied for the renewal of the licence for the British Inn, he having held a licence for seven years. Granted.

Michael Long's application for the British Hotel was granted. The applicant had obtained a licence from Mr. McNeilly on 20th August last.

Jose de Cuba Medina's application for renewal of licence for the British Crown was granted with a warning, as the applicant had several cases brought against him during the past year. A protest had been filed with the court.

John Hamby's application for the Empire Tavern was granted, he having held a licence for four years.

Michael Long's application for the British Hotel was granted. The applicant had obtained a licence from Mr. McNeilly on 20th August last.

Jose de Cuba Medina's application for renewal of licence for the British Crown was granted with a warning, as the applicant had several cases brought against him during the past year. A protest had been filed with the court.

F. W. G. von Stockhausen's application was granted for the Oriental Hotel. The applicant

had a licence for five years.

O. F. W. Petersen's application for the German Tavern was granted, he having held a licence for five years.

J. R. White's application for the Star Hotel, was granted. He has held a licence in Hongkong for five years.

Dorobie Nojoro's application for the Hongkong Hotel was granted, he having held a licence for five years.

Mannakie Easton renewed his application for the Kowloon Hotel. Mr. Dorobie Nojoro, being responsible, appeared for the applicant.

Mr. May said complaint had been made that billiards and balls were played at applicants on Sundays, which was not right.

Mr. Dean said he did not think it could be interfered with in this case, as the license was a special one granted by the Colonial Secretary.

There was no law preventing Sunday trade, and as such it was not a question of whether the applicant had only a licence since the 5th May last. Granted.

John Hamby's application for the renewal of his licence for the British Inn, he having held a licence for seven years. Granted.

Thomas Hallowell applied for a renewal of his licence for the Star Hotel, he having held a licence against the house, but the police did not think that he intended to make a noise when taken of it. The applicant had held a licence for three years. Granted.

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had a licence for five years.

O. F. W. Petersen's application for the German Tavern was granted, he having held a licence for five years.

J. R. White's application for the Star Hotel, was granted. He has held a licence in Hongkong for five years.

Dorobie Nojoro's application for the Hongkong Hotel was granted, he having held a licence for five years.

Mannakie Easton renewed his application for the Kowloon Hotel. Mr. Dorobie Nojoro, being responsible, appeared for the applicant.

Mr. May said complaint had been made that billiards and balls were played at applicants on Sundays, which was not right.

Mr. Dean said he did not think it could be interfered with in this case, as the license was a special one granted by the Colonial Secretary.

There was no law preventing Sunday trade,

and as such it was not a question of whether the applicant had only a licence since the 5th May last. Granted.

John Hamby's application for the renewal of his licence for the British Inn, he having held a licence for seven years. Granted.

Thomas Hallowell applied for a renewal of his licence for the Star Hotel, he having held a licence against the house, but the police did not think that he intended to make a noise when taken of it. The applicant had held a licence for three years. Granted.

F. W. G. von Stockhausen's application was granted for the Oriental Hotel. The applicant

had a licence for five years.

O. F. W. Petersen's application for the German Tavern was granted, he having held a licence for five years.

J. R. White's application for the Star Hotel, was granted. He has held a licence in Hongkong for five years.

Jose de Cuba Medina's application for renewal of licence for the British Crown was granted with a warning, as the applicant had several cases brought against him during the past year. A protest had been filed with the court.

John Hamby's application for the Empire Tavern was granted, he having held a licence for four years.

Michael Long's application for the British Hotel was granted. The applicant had obtained a licence from Mr. McNeilly on 20th August last.

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**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.**  
A bust of the great tragedian Ligurini has been installed at the Grand Théâtre at Bourges.

The talented artist, Louis Joseph Coninx, died at Paris, in his seventy-third year, on August 19th.

Herr Bandmann is going back to Germany, and will play "Hamlet," in his native tongue, at Berlin.

The City of Rouen has invited competitors for plans for the reconstruction of the Théâtre des Arts. The best will receive a prize of 5,000 francs, the second 3,000, and the third 2,000.

The Prussian Government has appointed an Inspector General of the theatre in Prussia, and the advisability of establishing an academy of the dramatic arts, endowed by the Government.

Professor Maeseran addressed the students of the Royal Academy of Music on the 23rd September. He remarked that it had been again and again shown that the English was a bad language for singing. There certain was a mistake for the language of Shakespeare could neither be a bad language nor a language unfitted for singing. There was a great temptation, he continued, among all genuine artists to make themselves familiar with the art of their own day, but they should bear in mind that the works of to-day were the continuation of a long-growing tradition, and that the works of the past time could never have been produced had not the works of former times, from step to step, produced a series of progressive models, so the works of the present time could not be understood unless approached through a long vista of the old masters.

The following anecdote is told by the Musical World concerning the late Edouard David. David possessed a very strong and rather abusively frank character. A certain Dr. L., who was a medical student in 1842, had in his service a girl named Rose Galion. She died, and the idea suggested itself to him that her skin should be tanned. He accordingly flayed her corpse, and her skin to a tanner, who tanned it, and then it was retained over a drum, with silver nails, surrounded by a silver chain, and bearing an inscription which gave the details of her history.

The first time that a piano was played in the room where this rule was hung up, strange vibrations were heard to break forth from the skin. This was easily explained. The skin, having been stretched upon a piece of wood, became an harmonic resonator, and was the victim of David's art. David was incensed to meet the master with spiritualism, but investigation showed that it had nothing to do with the denizens of another world; and soon it became a favorite diversion with him to make poor Rose, though dead, yet speak.

In the performance of "Le Souvenir," by Madame Taine and M. H. Wallant, on October 21st, 1876, not long since, a piano was placed in a rather poor situation.

The part of Amicia was played by Madame Taine, who, in the second act, brought the performance to a very sudden termination.

She had entered the Count's bed-chamber, supposed, in a state of somnambulism, but her sleep was disturbed by terrible "nightmires." Suddenly the beautiful sleeping creature awoke, and, stretching herself, found the Count's bed, but no sooner had she done so than a deep groan was heard, followed by the prima donna rising abruptly and walking angrily off the stage, indignantly remarking, "I will never come on the stage again!" The chorus of neighbours here entered to witness Amicia's disgrace, but were perhaps greatly surprised to find that the lady had disappeared. The curtain descended, covering their confusion, and the scene was then made to the audience, with a promise that the act would be concluded after the bed had been repaired. In about ten minutes the curtain again rose, and the play was then completed successfully. Madame Taine having evidently thought better of her hasty resolution.

A London correspondent writes: "Mr. Mapleton, who has introduced some of the best musicals in the English-speaking world, including Adelina Patti and Christine Nilsson, has just had another lucky find in Paris. The costume of a young girl not yet out of her teens, and who for many years has followed the occupation of a model-maker for plated images in an obscure Italian village. Her voice, although lacking cultivation, is said to be a gem of wonderful range and power, and she has been engaged for the choir of a Catholic church, for four years, this is well accompanied with men, and gives promise of becoming a star of the first magnitude. Her beauty is also said to be of a kind that will take London by storm. She is a blonde, with large, expressive eyes; while her hair was loose buns to the ground. Mr. Mapleton happened to be in the church one morning, and heard her sing, and being struck by the remarkably rich tones of the voice, he sought an interview with her. She referred him to her father—a humble image maker, and after much persuasion he consented to his daughter accepting an engagement under Mr. Mapleton as an apprentice for five years, at what for these poor people must be a princely sum. The young lady is now in full flower, school, and all else considered, will not make her debut in London for a couple of seasons yet."

Mr. Mapleton, however, is well pleased with his discovery, and seems to think that his coming singer is a wonder. The operatic world will look forward with considerable curiosity to the appearance of this phenomenon."

The theatrical season in Paris has commenced with a new company in view at the Opéra. It is called the "Comédie," and is written by Paul Ferrier. The leading idea of it is that every mishap or misadventure in our lives is attended by some compensation which leaves us a fair balance of comfort when our accounts are equitably summed up. M. Montcaire is a notary who has married a termagant wife; but suddenly he finds that he is a fit object for the jealousy of the husband, who is unkind to his wife, so that a plot which his husband has formed, in concert with a professional friend, to obtain a legal separation from her, fails entirely by reason of her meekness and obedience to conjugal authority. M. Montcaire's colleague takes snuff at witnessing these phenomena, and explains his opinion that the wife's submission is part of a system of education outwards for the advantage of husband, who has failed to satisfy or restrain the fancies of their wives. Indeed, this goes, though it does not absolutely hit the mark—in the present case, is a shrewd one, for Madame Montcaire's principles have been well unsatirized by no less than sixteen letters, which seem to have been written taken from a burlesque furnace by her husband's clever clerks. Happily, the wife, who is a widow, has been intended for her stepdaughter, and M. Montcaire, on being made aware of this soothing truth—wishes some drops of anguish from his forehead, and with an immense sense of relief congratulates himself that he has obtained "his compensations at reduced price." The piece is admirably put upon the stage, and Mlle. Angèle, who plays the rôle of a sensitive dame, dressed in the rich costumes of blue silk and velvet of two different shades, with a single blue rose for its only ornament,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—  
ORIGIN.

TESSALY, 1st November.

Sold—Patum tobacco, 350 lbs., and of Cigars, at \$575; Select sheets of the latter, placed at \$560. Parcels of Old Malwa (united at \$570) without allowance and at \$575 with allowance of three teals. At New Malwa settlements have been made at \$575, with allowance of ten teals.

EXPORT Cargoes.

Per Portia, 748 bags, 76,367 cases, 100 boxes, 422 rolls Matting, and 880 pds. Sundries.

Per British bark Solent, for London—

9,200 bags Sugar, 4,170 rolls Matting, 4,625 packages Fine Crackers (27,000 boxes), 1,200 boxes Preserves, and 13 packages Sundries.

Per Speranza, for Australia, 240 tons.

For Melbourne 130 tons Tea; for Sydney 20 tons Tea; for Brisbane 118 bags Tea Seeds, 212 bags.

Per American ship Hooley, for New York—

9,200 bags Sugar, 4,170 rolls Matting, 4,625 packages Fine Crackers (27,000 boxes), 1,200 boxes Preserves, and 13 packages Sundries.

Per Speranza, for Australia, 240 tons.

For Yokohama, 200 bags Flour, 218 bags Sugar, 105 bags Beans, 118 bags Tea Seeds, 212 bags.

Per O. & S. S. Company's steamer Goliath, for Yokohama, 200 tons.

For Yokohama, 200 bags Flour, 218 bags Sugar, 105 bags Beans, 118 bags Tea Seeds, 212 bags.

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